

LONG ISLAND WARMS UP TO CANDIDATE STRAUS

Greeted With Enthusiasm by
Audiences He Had Kept
Waiting.

"BETTER DAYS" HIS THEME Whether Elected or Not, He'll Devote His Future to "the People."

Detained by the ovation given him at the Bull Moose rally in Madison Square Garden last night, Oscar S. Straus was fifty minutes late in beginning his evening's campaigning and kept thousands of people waiting for him in Astoria, Flushing, Richmond Hill and Ridgewood.

When the candidate finally did appear the audiences, apparently unwearied by their long vigil, rose to cheer him vigorously and quieted down only when he reminded them that other people further on were losing good sleep on his account.

The quality of the enthusiasm was in marked contrast with the nature of the ovation which greeted the candidate on Thursday night. He was not overwhelmed by ardent admirers and his most casual remarks were not cheered simply because they were his. Rather his audiences listened carefully to what Straus had to say about the industrial reforms proposed by the Progressive party and their discriminating applause showed that they had been doing some thinking about the issues of the campaign.

Straus left Madison Square Garden at 9:20 and arrived at Schuylkill Park Hall, Astoria, his first stop, at 9:50. The campaigning party had considerable difficulty in finding its way about the dark, desolate streets of that region, but after turning its automobiles aimlessly around for several minutes was set right by a policeman, who said sure he knew where the Bull Moose was holding forth.

In Schuylkill Hall 600 people had been waiting since 9 o'clock and when word came that Straus's limousine had drawn up outside the shouting started. By the time the candidate walked up the aisle nobody could hear himself think.

On the platform along with several Bull Moose candidates for Congress and other jobs was Mrs. William Grant Brown, former president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, now one of the speakers attached to the National Progressive headquarters.

Mr. Straus lost no time in getting down to business. The spell of his experiences at the big rally was evidently still upon him, and he spoke warmly of the meeting.

"I must apologize to you for keeping you waiting," he said, "but you will forgive me when I tell you I have just come from the Madison Square Garden, where I received an ovation that lasted for thirty minutes."

"Never before in the history of this great city has it happened that two political meetings have been held within forty-eight hours of each other by any one party."

"Never before have two such demonstrations been given to any man as were given to Col. Roosevelt last night and on Wednesday night."

The candidate in fact said to say about the workmen's compensation act which the Progressives propose to put through if they get into power. After outlining the act Mr. Straus said that if it were passed rich employers of labor would be able to go to their homes at night with clear consciences, knowing that they had done something for their employees. Then he told the story of President Wilkinson of the Crucible Steel Company of Syracuse, who, Mr. Straus said, told him that he intended to devote the rest of his life to bettering the condition of the working man.

The candidate himself declared that whether he is elected or not he proposes to dedicate himself henceforth to the service of the plain people.

"We Progressives are not 'scatter-brained,'" concluded Mr. Straus. "They said that of Lincoln, Greeley and Garrison. We are only voicing the ambitions of the people for the right to better their condition."

"I hope to God the time will never come in this country when the people will not be ambitious to rise and get more of the good things of life for themselves."

Straus spoke later in the Armory at Flushing, Columbia Hall in Richmond Hill, and Kreuschert Hall at Ridgewood.

PIDGEEON LENDS WINGS IN VAIN.

Helps Elephant's Flight From Coney,
Only to Turn Sadly Back.

To begin with, the leading spirit of the Wilson and Marshall Theatrical League thought it would be a grand idea to have an elephant in the Wilson parade to-day, said elephant to be patched and bandaged considerably and to be generally a true portrait of a certain distinguished member of the Wilson parade. Besides the elephant was to walk a goat—its own goat to speak. Despairing of obtaining a tractable bull moose the promoters concluded to let the elephant carry the head of a bull moose, and with its other trappings, bright and early yesterday morning Eddie Pidgion, secretary of the league, drove down to Coney Island and borrowed Judy from Luna Park. Pidgion, Judy and her trainer started for Manhattan right enough, but before they got to the creek Judy was skidding so badly on the wet road that her trainer feared something would happen to her and headed back toward Luna.

Sec. Pidgion, with the determination of a true patriot, raced back to the Park and made arrangements for a \$5,000 bond to guarantee the animal's return in good condition. This settled her loaded his automobile with straw and the march was resumed.

So also was the skidding. Here was where the straw came in. Mr. Pidgion and the trainer took handfuls of the straw and threw it on the road for Judy to tread on. When she got to the end of the straw covered space she stopped and waited till her escorts scraped up the straw she had passed over and prepared the way in front. This was getting dark and the Parkway still stretched out its miles between Judy and Manhattan at the other when Blair Fraser and Nelson Peters, two of the most careful and thoughtful members of the league, chanced to recall that Sec. Pidgion while on his animal hunt might not have heard that the parade was off, so they drove down and met him and told him that.

All that was left for Mr. Pidgion and the rest of the parade to do was to turn Judy around and take her back to Luna Park where they had come.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Fraser, on whose veracity the faithful story is based, were looking out of the window to see if Mr. Pidgion was coming.

ROOSEVELT CALLS ON AUDIENCE CHEERS

Continued from First Page.

sympathy to the stricken woman, the wife of the late Vice-President, Mrs. Sherman. And, friends, I have come here to speak for the Progressive cause in this State and for the Progressive ticket from top to bottom, and our cause will not have triumphed completely until we have made it triumph in the nation, in the State and then here in this city of New York; and I ask that the people of this country and of this State judge us not only by our platform of principles, national and State, but by the character of the men whom we have nominated to stand on our platform.

It is naturally a peculiar pleasure to me to speak for my old and intimate and valued friend, Oscar Straus, and I have known Mr. Straus intimately. I have watched his work, close up, for many years. We have never had a better diplomatic representative abroad than Mr. Straus was, and he filled a position of peculiar difficulty at Constantinople, and he filled it admirably.

Praise for Mr. Straus.

I do not think we have had—I will change the form of that sentence—I know we never had, any man at Constantinople who looked after the interests of not only America and American citizens, but of civilization. And I have been told again and again by the missionaries in Turkey that they never had such efficient aid and support as Mr. Straus rendered them—often under peculiarly difficult circumstances.

And then at home in my Cabinet he occupied a peculiarly responsible and difficult position, a position which he filled to perfection, for he showed that was a prime necessity in that position—that is the power of broad sympathy with all our people; the determination to do justice to big men and small men alike; and then, not merely the determination to do justice, but the sympathy that enabled him to do justice.

Discussing the judicial candidates he said: "And I wish to read to you that plank of the State platform in which we deal with this subject, and friends, I wish you would read the Progressive State platform in its entirety, you men and women here, and compare it with the platforms of the old parties and you would appreciate the difference between the platform made by earnest men and women who have thought deeply and mean every word they say and platforms composed merely by politicians with the hope to attract votes. Just let me put in one word here in parenthesis. You notice I say platform made by earnest men and women. And remember that I am making my appeal to men and women."

"Excellent Men" Criticized.

As illustrating the need of the kind of judicial nominations we have made and of the kind of judicial platform we have promulgated in State and in nation I wish to call your attention to the appeal made by the kind of bi-partisan bench which the kind of the Republican nominees for the Court of Appeals.

This is a call issued by a number of prominent citizens, excellent men, Mr. Choate, Mr. Root, Pierpont Morgan, Jacob Schiff and a number of other very prominent business men, prominent lawyers, college presidents and others, good men according to their lights, men the great majority of whom are, I am sure, entirely conscientious in the position they take, but men who are fundamentally ignorant of the needs and interests of nineteen-twentieths of their fellow citizens of this State in this Republic. These worthy citizens, some of them Republicans and some of them Democrats, announce that they wish precisely the kind of bi-partisan bench which the Progressive platform emphatically condemns. Personally the kind of non-partisanship I wish to see on the bench is not non-partisanship which is keenly alive to the needs and concerns of the people, but high desires of the average plain man and plain woman of this country.

And above all, friends, I wish to see judges put upon the bench who while inflexible in their independence and not to be swayed by the pressure of any kind from the course which they deem right, will nevertheless frankly realize that it is for us, for the people of this State, to say what is the kind of social justice which they wish to see embodied in the law.

12,000 in the Garden.

The Garden filled more slowly last night than on Wednesday night, but when Mr. Straus came in at 8:15 the galleries were packed and most of the downstairs seats were filled. People accustomed to estimating crowds in the Garden said that there were about 12,000 persons present. The decorations, including the stuffed bull moose with the spotlight on him, were unchanged from the other Roosevelt night. A delegation from Yonkers carrying banners inscribed, "Live Bull Mooses," made a big hit and gave impetus to the cheering, which was almost continuous.

Mr. Straus got almost as big a yell as that which greeted Col. Roosevelt. He waved a bandanna in response to the full throated answer of "He's all right!" that followed the oft repeated question.

There was no sign that Mr. Straus's admirers were getting tired when William H. Hotchkiss, temporary chairman, began hounding for order with the same gavel that he used in Mr. Straus's behalf at the Syracuse convention. He made a brief speech, in which he said that it was "thanks to the negative courtesy of our Republican friends that we occupy this hall to-night," and suggested another Progressive meeting there for the next night. That brought a big roar of approval, and then Mr. Prendergast took the gavel. He introduced Mr. Straus after stirring the audience to another noise record by saying:

"The cheers that welcomed Mr. Roosevelt on Wednesday night were heard around the world. With the feeling expressed then there can be no competition no matter how cleverly staged."

Then Mr. Straus got a chance to be heard.

Straus Attacks Sulzer.

Mr. Straus said his Democratic opponent was too good a friend of Tammany Hall to be trusted by a people tired of domination y machines. He said in part:

Both parties, by reason of my nomination, were compelled to make it appear that they put up better men than they otherwise would have nominated, but Tammany took no chances, and put up a man who for twenty-five years has served the State with fidelity. He was the willing tool of Tammany at the time Cleveland was nominated in 1892, when Gen. Bragg pointing to the name of Cleveland made the famous statement: "We love him for the enemies he has made."

In 1892 Cleveland carried New York by a large majority, his popularity swept into office Democratic State officers and a Democratic Legislature. Sheehan became Lieutenant Governor and presided over the Senate and Sulzer became Speaker of the Assembly. This was the most boss ridden Tammanyized Legislature the State of New York had seen since the days of the Tweed ring.

The newspapers of 1892, without regard to party affiliations, were practically unanimous as to the character of the Sheehan-Sulzer government. At the election the

party that they had wrecked was disastrously defeated. Sheehan became a corporation attorney and Sulzer was sent by Tammany Hall to Washington. Mr. Sulzer says that if elected he will emulate Tilden. Let me remind him that the first thing Tilden did in his campaign was to slaughter Tammany Hall and the Tweed ring. Why does he not emulate Tilden by holding up to justified reproach and contempt the same Tammany Hall and Tweed's logical successor, Charlie Murphy? This is the real test whether Sulzer is or is not the subservient tool of Charlie Murphy and Tammany Hall.

Office to Democrats.

Mr. Sulzer claims that he is an advocate of civil service reform. Let me tell you what kind of an advocate he is. In 1910, after the election of Gov. Dix, at the dinner of the Tammany Speakers Bureau Association, Mr. Sulzer said:

"We are the workers, we have won victory, and I am a firm believer in the doctrine 'to the victor belong the spoils.' When our party wins after a strenuous battle there are men in our ranks who can fill the offices. If I have the honor, the Democrats win I would give the Republicans the good government and the Democrats the good offices."

Think what this would mean if Sulzer should be elected. Two months after January 1 there will be the appointment of two Public Service Commissioners. This means that if elected he will throw the Public Service Commission into the maw of Tammany Hall. The scandal that has arisen in the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for good roads under the Dix administration, which administration is enthusiastically indorsed in the Democratic platform, would be a bagatelle compared to the \$200,000,000 or more that is to be expended under the supervision of the Public Service Commission.

COLONEL DINES WITH DOCTOR.

Prepares an Answer to Wilson on
Trusts for To-day.

Col. Roosevelt reached town shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His private cab was brought in to the Pennsylvania terminal from Jamaica on a special train and as soon as he alighted he was escorted in a limousine by several Burns detectives to the home of Dr. Alexander Lambert at 36 East Thirty-third street. There the doctors took advantage of his being within reach to look him over and give him a new bandage for the better protection of his right side.

Before dinner the Colonel conferred with several of his party leaders whom he found awaiting him, among them, Senator Dixon, William H. Hotchkiss, Timothy L. Woodruff and George W. Perkins.

With several Central Office men and the Burns guard who is always at hand Col. Roosevelt was taken to the Garden about 9 o'clock. He had expressed a wish to be let off as soon as possible so that the return to Oyster Bay might not be delayed.

Yesterday the Colonel had no visitors of political importance. He spent most of his time with his secretaries and in the preparation of replies to Gov. Wilson's utterances on the subject of trusts in his Madison Square Garden speech, which is to be given out this afternoon.

He is keenly disappointed over the fact that the latter part of his campaigning had to be curtailed in New York State, and he is especially sorry that he had been compelled to omit the Brooklyn speech. He said:

I have been asked to speak at Brooklyn, Buffalo and various other places on Saturday. It is a matter of the very greatest regret that I am unable to do this. I had planned to spend this last week in the State of New York, going everywhere through it that was possible and discussing specifically and in detail every issue in the campaign, and showing as I have already shown in the speeches I made in Chicago, Milwaukee, Saginaw, Houghton and other places the exact methods by which we proposed to carry out our programme as regards the trusts, the tariff, the welfare of the farmer, sound money, industrial justice for the wage worker and every other plank in our platform.

I regret that this should have become impossible. Under the actual circumstances all that was possible for me to do was to attend the Garden meeting at Madison Square Garden, speaking at the first meeting on national issues and at the second on State issues and for the State and local Progressive tickets. I particularly requested that my fellow citizens of Brooklyn, if there had been in Brooklyn any building as big as Madison Square Garden I should have asked that the State meeting be held there.

I hope that my friends in Brooklyn understand how much I regret not being able to speak there, and I hope my friends in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Troy and elsewhere throughout the State will also understand how deeply I regret not being able to appear before them to state my views on the issues of this campaign.

The Colonel will speak at a mass meeting in the Lyric Theatre at Oyster Bay on Monday night. That afternoon he will motor over to Mineola and speak there. He will not go to Huntington as was earlier announced.

Col. Roosevelt left Oyster Bay yesterday at 4 o'clock accompanied only by his secretary, his body guard and a group of newspaper men. In spite of the pouring rain crowds had turned out to greet him as the train passed through Mineola, Jamaica and other stations.

"WE'VE WON," ROOSEVELT SAYS

New Party Has Been Founded and
It Will Stick to Fight.

This declaration from Col. Roosevelt came by way of Progressive headquarters yesterday:

We have already won. Whatever the result of the ballot is, the Progressive party has been founded and it will stick to the fight. The old boss controlled Republican organization is a thing of the past, and the dream of the people for social justice and a return of their Government into their own hands has been formulated into a party programme and an organization which will carry on the fight until it is won. It is immaterial what party I play. If I am able to serve that is sufficient. If another can serve better, that is equally satisfactory. The main thing is for the movement to go forward to definite results.

BANKER KIMMEL LEGALLY DEAD

Man Posed as Missing Insurance
Holder Gives Up.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.—A jury having decided that George A. Kimmel, banker of Miles, Mich., and Arkansas City, Ark., is dead, the man who claims he is the missing banker to-day declared he was going back to Oregon, resume his "work in a shingle shop and quit trying to pour sand in a rat hole."

Attorneys for the insurance company seeking to avoid payments on policies on Kimmel's life, however, declare the case will be carried to the State Supreme Court. The case has been in the courts for the last twelve years. By the verdict Mrs. Edna K. Kimmel, sister of the banker now declared dead, is awarded \$20,460. It is estimated that more than \$100,000 has been spent in contesting the suit.

WILSON DEFINES BASIS OF FREE GOVERNMENT

Tells Rochester Audience Tariff
and Trust Questions Must
Be Settled.

HE WANTS "COMPANY" Doesn't Want to Be a Lonesome President, So Pleads for a Democratic Congress.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Woodrow Wilson spoke this evening in Convention Hall and Shubert Theatre before cheering thousands of Rochester Democrats. He spoke an hour in Convention Hall and nearly the same length of time in the theatre to those who could not get into the first meeting.

It was the greatest meeting of the campaign, fully ten thousand people crowding to hear the Democratic candidate for President. The cheering in Convention Hall lasted twenty minutes before Gov. Wilson could begin his speech, and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

His speech dealt with the tariff and the trusts. Gov. Wilson saying there never could be a free government of the people until there is a just settlement of the tariff question and an absolute settlement of the trust problem.

Senator Mitchell of Connecticut spoke with Gov. Wilson at both meetings.

Gov. Wilson arrived on the Empire State Express this afternoon and was given a rousing reception at the station. He held a reception later in Powers Hotel, thousands crowding to get a glimpse of him.

Gov. Wilson said: "I do not come here to ask you to elect Wilson President. I think that is going to happen anyway, but the election of Wilson will not do the trick. What we want is the election of a body of men who can control the Government of the country. I don't want an office in loneliness and isolation. I want to be captain of a team, for it is a work that only a team can do."

"The two fundamental issues of the present campaign are the tariff and the trusts, free government or not. The third party has a splendid programme, but its issues lie beyond the government and cannot be carried out without free government. One thing is certain, nothing can be accomplished until there is a just settlement of the tariff and an absolute settlement of the trusts. You cannot benefit the Government through tariff barons or trust magnates."

"Now, which branch of the Republican party can be of service to you? I say which branch, for there is a branch, and while it has made no inroads upon the Democratic party it has come to be reckoned as a factor in the Republican ranks. How soon do you think either of the branches of the Republican party will have power to do anything for you? Neither of them now is in the majority. They have no majority now in the Senate, for out of their own ranks have gone men who refuse any longer to stand for the exorbitant rates and the unfulfilled hopes begun in McKinley's time. It has been delay and postponement and natural confusion. We need an organized government, and in order to have a government we must make it Democratic through and through."

Criticizing the trusts he said: "The trusts have grown up under the present tariff. I am not opposed to big business. I am willing that big business shall be conducted on a gigantic scale, but it must not be built up by special privilege but by efficiency. You can stop what is wrong by finding out how the wrong is done and punishing those who do it. Is there anything wrong about that?"

Gov. Wilson gave an explanation of the entangling alliances into which many statesmen fall, simply through the possession of conscience and character. "If you love a friend to the point of weakness," he said, "stand by him in his wrongdoings, that is not corruption. If the Government believes that certain gentlemen at the heads of big business are the only ones in a position to offer advice, and believing in these gentlemen, the Government follows that advice, that is not corruption; but it is ignorance, and the one is as bad as the other."

ROOSEVELT'S JERSEY MESSAGE.

Writes Another Attack on Wilson's
Trust Policy.

George L. Record at a mass meeting of Progressive Republicans in Jersey City last night read a letter from Theodore Roosevelt which is his message to the voters of New Jersey in place of the speech he was unable to make at the campaign whistle. The letter said in part:

As regards the trusts, I ask you to compare what I did as President with what the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has done while Governor of New Jersey. The utter failure to act by the Governor has been the failure of the State legislature, both the House that has been under Democratic and the House that has been under Republican control, have been eager to follow the Governor's lead. And when the Governor failed to lead, a Republican member of the Senate and a Democratic member of the House actually introduced bills dealing with the trust matter themselves. Yet even after this had been done, the Governor failed to take a single step.

I ask you to contrast this with the long record of practical achievement in dealing with the trust situation which marked my own term as President. And remember that whereas the Governor of New Jersey during the last two years has not even tried to get from a friendly Legislature the action which, according to his own statements, it was necessary to obtain against the trusts, I during my term as President by sheer force of vigor and hard fighting actually succeeded in getting a large and vitally important quantity of legislation from a hostile Congress.

HARDLY FEEL 15 TON BLAST.

Crowd Sees Valhalla Quarry, Quar-
ter Mile Long, Blown Up.

H. S. Kerbaugh company, contractors on the construction work of the new Kensico reservoir, a mile above Valhalla, last night "shot" a fifteen ton blast that ripped open a stone quarry a quarter of a mile long without a tremor being felt in White Plains, only four miles away. An electric fuse discharged at one time 1,235 foot inch drill holes from five to twenty feet deep. Several hundred people, employees on the reservoir and residents of the village of Valhalla, saw the explosion from a safe distance. The stone blasted will be used in the construction of the big dam that will block one end of the reservoir.



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HEDGES TALKS TO SMALL CROWD AT CARNEGIE HALL

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From Final Tour of Up-
State Towns.

MAKES SEVEN SPEECHES

Still Unfettered, He Says—Former
Vice-President Fair-
banks With Him.

"There is one thing I have not done and I will not do," said Job E. Hedges at Carnegie Hall last night, "no, not if the Governorship of the State of New York depends upon it. I have not made a false representation of fact."

"I have not pronounced a capitious theory. I have not let out any false hopes. I am either going to be Governor of the State of New York on the level, untrammelled, untied to any man or men that walk, with a conscience clear, or I will not be Governor of the State of New York. I will not sell my American manhood for anything in public life."

Mr. Hedges said that to 475 people scattered through the big auditorium all who had come out for the Good Roads meeting of the Automobile Trade League. He had spoken to six or seven other meetings, in Brooklyn, The Bronx and Harlem. He reached Carnegie Hall a few minutes before 10:30 o'clock while former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks was still speaking. The audience had waited for almost two hours to hear him. A number of other speakers had filled in the intervening time. Among them were former Senator Martin Saxe, Frank N. Godfrey, former master of the New York State Grange; Percy Hooker, former Superintendent of New York State Highways, and Mr. Fairbanks.

When Mr. Hedges went in the little audience showed that it was glad to see him. The people—many of them were women—arose and gave him cheer after cheer. The faithful audience made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers.

Mr. Fairbanks told the audience while it was waiting for Mr. Hedges that the country was prosperous, so why try to change it.

Job Hedges was very much in earnest. He did not crack many jokes. He wanted the audience to understand that if he gets to Albany he will go there untaged.

"I have had enough opportunities," he said, "to make promises contingent on political support to insure my election as Governor. I have refused them all, and I will refuse them all."

"I came to this city this morning after a tour up State to find my chief opponents quarrelling as to which of them has done the most for some one else because they were some one else."

Mr. Hedges got back to town from his up-State tour yesterday to wind up the campaign in and about New York. The crowds that met him in his tourings through Brooklyn, The Bronx and Manhattan, with the exception of Carnegie Hall, were big and enthusiastic.

At Kismet Temple in Brooklyn he said the contest next Tuesday would be one between the State of New York and Tammany Hall.

Mr. Hedges covered thirty-five miles

and made five speeches in a bit over three hours. From Brooklyn he hustled up to Niblo's Casino at 170th street and Third avenue, The Bronx. Then he made three speeches in Harlem, one at the Majestic Hall on 125th street, one at the Empire Hall at Eighth avenue and 116th street, and the other at the Lenox Hall near Lenox avenue.

REGISTRATION WARRANTS OUT.

Seven Indictments Too for Illegal
Enrolling.

Assistant District Attorney Medalle, who has charge of election frauds, yesterday got from Chief Magistrate McAdoo fifty warrants for illegal registration. They will be served if the persons for whom the warrants are issued try to vote next Tuesday. Many summonses have been issued in cases where it appears that irregular registration resulted from misunderstanding rather than deliberate fraud.

The Grand Jury under Assistant District Attorney De Ford, yesterday handed up seven indictments for illegal registration and bench warrants were issued. These may be served before election day.

GILBERT PUTS DELAY UP TO SUPREME BENCH

Candidate Tells of Cases Before
Two Justices as Dilatory
Examples.

Abraham S. Gilbert, Republican candidate for the Supreme Court, criticized two Supreme Court justices but did not name them in a speech on the law's delay at the Majestic Hall, in East 125th street, last night.

Some years ago, he said, he appeared before a Supreme Court Justice for a writ of habeas corpus for a client who had been wrongfully deprived of his liberty. He appeared before the Justice on a Saturday morning and was started. Mr. Gilbert told his audience, by the Justice telling him it was a rule not to hear such matters on a Saturday morning, as it was a short day.

Mr. Gilbert then referred to the case of Dr. Edward E. Conrad, who was sent to Sing Sing for illegal practices and pardoned by Gov. Dix "without notice to anybody so far as I have been able to find and for reasons which no one has been able to discover," the speaker said.

Mr. Gilbert continued:

In the meanwhile Conrad's license to practise medicine had been revoked by the State Education Department. Conrad thereupon made a motion before a Justice of the Supreme Court for an order of some kind directing the State Education Department to restore Conrad his license to practise medicine.

That motion was argued before the court in February. On July 1 last the motion was granted. The lawyers for the State Education Department then proposed a form of order to the court, as did the attorney for Conrad, but as the Justice went to Europe a day or two after deciding the matter those orders could not be presented to him until his return from Europe about the first of September. Soon after his return from Europe the Justice, as I am informed, gave the question of the form of order to be signed very careful consideration. The Supreme Court for an order of some kind directing the State Education Department to restore Conrad his license to practise medicine.

I am reliably informed by a very reputable attorney that in another matter submitted to the same Justice in May, 1911, no decision was rendered by him until June, 1912, when he decided the motion in two words, "Motion denied."

Mr. Gilbert went into detail about another case in which he is interested as an attorney. Last January, he said, an action was brought involving the liability of Thomas F. Ryan and his associates to bondholders of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad Company. He continued:

"The matter has now been under consideration for ten months. Of course Thomas F. Ryan and his counsel, Alton B. Parker, are not concerned about this delay, but the holders of these bonds are very much concerned about it."

Mr. Gilbert concluded by saying: "It will not do for us to argue that the recall of judges will destroy the independence of the judiciary until we have demonstrated that the judiciary is independent."

COURT REBUKES JUSTICES.

Civil Service Law Violated, Appel-
late Division Finds.

An alleged attempt by Supreme Court Justices to appoint court attendants in violation of the provisions of the civil service law received a rebuke in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday when the court upheld a decision by Supreme Court Justice Bijur restraining Comptroller Prendergast from paying salary to Joseph McDoughlin, formerly an election district captain in Charles F. Murphy's home district, and appointed a court attendant by Justice Goff, who had him transferred from the position of prison guard in the Tombs, for which he received \$1,200 a year. As court attendant he was to get \$1,800. McDoughlin stood 170 on the eligible list, and the court held that the transfer from another position was illegal.

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